

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

United States of America,  
Plaintiff,  
v.  
Ivan Miranda-Rivera,  
Defendant.

No. 2:20-cr-00242-KJM-3

17 Defendant Ivan Miranda-Rivera moves to revoke the magistrate judge's detention order.  
18 Mot., ECF No. 27; Reply, ECF No. 29. The government opposes. Opp'n, ECF No. 28. The  
19 court held a hearing on the motion to revoke on April 5, 2021, with Assistant Federal Defender  
20 Megan Hopkins appearing for defendant, and Assistant United States Attorney Samuel Stefanki  
21 appearing on behalf of the government. Hr'g Mins., ECF No. 31. The court permitted both  
22 parties leave to provide supplemental filings with relevant case citations. *Id.*; ECF Nos. 30, 32.  
23 Upon careful consideration of the record as a whole, the court **grants** the motion.

## 24 I. BACKGROUND

25 Mr. Miranda-Rivera is not a United States citizen, though he is seeking asylum here from  
26 his home country of Mexico and has lived here, without documentation, for three years now.  
27 Mot. at 5. He is connected to Mexico through his family and his finances: some of his family and  
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1 his children live in Mexico and he owns a house and has an open line of credit there as well. *Id.*  
2 at 1 n.1.

3 In August 2020, law enforcement raided an illegal marijuana cultivation site in the Shasta-  
4 Trinity National Forest that consisted of more than 15,000 plants. Opp'n at 1–3. An agent came  
5 across Mr. Miranda-Rivera as he was walking down a path that connected the cultivation site with  
6 a nearby camp site. *Id.* at 3. Mr. Miranda-Rivera was arrested, and agents recovered a loaded  
7 gun from his right waistband. *Id.* The gun was “unregistered and display[ed] no serial number or  
8 other identifying markers.” *Id.* at 6. Following his apprehension, Mr. Miranda-Rivera and his  
9 alleged co-conspirators were charged in an indictment, originally filed under seal. Sealed  
10 Indictment, ECF No. 1. Mr. Miranda-Rivera is charged in the indictment with conspiracy to  
11 manufacture marijuana in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846, 841(a)(1), the manufacture of marijuana  
12 in violation of 21 U.S.C. §841(a)(1), and the depredation of public lands and resources in  
13 violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1361. *See generally* Redacted Indictment, ECF No. 13 (names redacted  
14 of co-defendants not yet apprehended). At his initial appearance, the government moved for  
15 Mr. Miranda-Rivera to be detained pending trial, as a flight risk and danger to the community.  
16 The duty magistrate judge set a detention hearing for March 5, 2021, for which a Pretrial Services  
17 report was prepared, suggesting Mr. Miranda-Rivera’s proposed release plan overcame any  
18 potential danger he posed to the community, but not his flight risk, given the unsuitability of his  
19 proposed third-party custodian. Mot. at 1; Mins., Mar. 5, 2021 H’rg, ECF No. 21. The  
20 magistrate judge detained Mr. Miranda-Rivera, memorializing her order on a form indicating she  
21 found he had not overcome the presumption of flight risk or danger raised by the Title 21 charges  
22 against him. ECF No. 23.

23 On March 8, 2021, Mr. Miranda-Rivera moved for bail review, ECF No. 22, and a  
24 different duty magistrate judge heard the motion on March 15, 2021, ECF No. 26 (minutes).  
25 Mr. Miranda-Rivera proposed new third-party custodians and additional secured and unsecured  
26 bond resources, totaling more than \$85,000. Mot. at 2. This duty magistrate judge denied the  
27 motion for bail review, finding Mr. Miranda-Rivera did not overcome the presumption that he  
28 was a flight risk. *See* ECF No. 26; Mot 2–3; Opp’n at 4.

1           On March 23, 2021, Mr. Miranda-Rivera moved this court for revocation of the detention  
2 order and release from pretrial detention under 18 U.S.C. § 3145. Mot., ECF No. 27; Reply, ECF  
3 No. 29. The government opposes. Opp'n, ECF No. 28. As noted, the court heard the motion on  
4 April 5, 2021. Hr'g Mins., ECF No. 31. Pretrial Services Officer Margarita Zepeda also attended  
5 the hearing and provided the court with an updated Pretrial Services report. *Id.*

6           **II.     LEGAL STANDARD**

7           A person “ordered detained by a magistrate judge, . . . may file, with the court having  
8 original jurisdiction over the offense, a motion for revocation or amendment of the order. The  
9 motion shall be determined promptly.” 18 U.S.C. § 3145(b). Under this provision, the district  
10 court conducts its own *de novo* review of the magistrate judge’s detention order. *United States v.*  
11 *Koenig*, 912 F.2d 1190, 1191 (9th Cir. 1990). The district court “should review the evidence  
12 before the magistrate [judge] and make its own independent determination whether the magistrate  
13 [judge]’s findings are correct, with no deference.” *Id.* at 1193. “[T]he district court, while  
14 empowered to do so, is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing when no evidence is offered  
15 that was not before the magistrate [judge].” *Id.*

16           Pretrial detention is justified if the court “finds that no condition or combination of  
17 conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any  
18 other person and the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(1). In this case, given the charges, there  
19 is a rebuttable presumption that no set of conditions will assure the defendants appearance and the  
20 safety of the community, given that “there is probable cause to believe that the person committed  
21 an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten years or more is prescribed in the  
22 Controlled Substances Act.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142 (e)(3)(A). This presumption places a burden of  
23 production on the defendant, while the government maintains the burden of persuasion. *United*  
24 *States v. Hir*, 517 F.3d 1081, 1086 (9th Cir. 2008). The government must show “that no  
25 condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and  
26 the community . . . by clear and convincing evidence.” 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(B). However, risk  
27 of flight need only be established “by a clear preponderance of the evidence, not by the higher  
28 standard of clear and convincing evidence.” *United States v. Motamedi*, 767 F.2d 1403, 1406

1 (9th Cir. 1985). “A finding that a defendant is a danger to any other person or the community  
2 must be supported by ‘clear and convincing evidence.’” *Hir*, 517 F.3d at 1086 (citing 18 U.S.C.  
3 § 3142(f)(2)(B)).

4 If the defendant rebuts the presumption with proffered evidence, “[t]he presumption is not  
5 erased,” rather it “remains in the case as an evidentiary finding militating against release, to be  
6 weighed” against evidence relevant to the four factors outlined by § 3142(g). *Id.* at 1086 (citation  
7 and internal marks omitted). The court considers the available information concerning (1) the  
8 nature and circumstances of the offense charged; (2) the weight of the evidence against the  
9 person; (3) the history and characteristics of the person; and (4) the nature and seriousness of the  
10 danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person’s release. 18 U.S.C.  
11 § 3142(g). The history and characteristics of the person include the following: character, physical  
12 and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the  
13 community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug and alcohol abuse, criminal  
14 history, record concerning appearance at court proceedings, and the nature and seriousness of the  
15 danger to any person or the community that would be posed by the person’s release. *Id.* The  
16 weight of the evidence has the least force in the court’s analysis, in recognition of the  
17 presumption of innocence that attaches to defendant at the pretrial stage of a criminal proceeding.  
18 *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 533 (1979); 18 U.S.C. § 3142(j) (“Nothing in this section shall be  
19 construed as modifying or limiting the presumption of innocence.”).

20 **III. ANALYSIS**

21 The government clarified at hearing that it seeks to have Mr. Miranda-Rivera remain  
22 detained on the grounds he is a flight risk only. Mr. Miranda-Rivera argues he has rebutted the  
23 presumption of flight risk and that the balance of the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g)  
24 weigh in favor of his release given his proposed release plan. Mot at 5–6.

25 **A. Proposed Release Plan**

26 Specifically, Mr. Miranda-Rivera offers to submit to location monitoring, submits three  
27 options for a third-party custodian and presents a substantial bond package. At hearing Officer  
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1 Zepeda clarified for the court that location monitoring was available if the court chose to impose  
2 it as a condition.

3 Mr. Miranda-Rivera's three possible third-party custodians, with the availability of the  
4 first two verified by Pretrial Services, are as follows:

- 5 ■ His girlfriend Irma Lorena Silva Mendoza (Ms. Silva), who lives in Eureka,  
6 California, and has a U Visa application pending, and whose sister Monica Jacqueline  
7 Cisneros lives nearby and is also willing to serve as a co-third party custodian;
- 8 ■ Jose Mendoza who lives in Pacoima, California and is in a relationship with  
9 Mr. Miranda-Rivera's mother but not legally married to her; and
- 10 ■ Francisco Javier Davalos, who lives in Merced, California, whose bona fides Pretrial  
11 Services has not been able to verify.

12 Mot. at 5–6.

13 Mr. Miranda-Rivera's proposed bond package consists of the following amounts offered  
14 by third parties, totaling \$103,000:

- 15 ■ \$10,000 secured by cash posted by his brother-in-law, Carlos Elias Garcia Mendoza.  
16 Mot at 6.
- 17 ■ A bond secured by the title to Monica Cisneros's vehicle, a black 2012 Honda Accord,  
18 with the value estimated at \$12,000. *Id.* at 6, 10.
- 19 ■ A bond secured by the vehicle co-owned by Lorena Silva and her brother Aureliano  
20 Silva Mendoza, a 2006 Nissan Titan, with the value estimated at \$6,000. *Id.*
- 21 ■ A \$50,000 unsecured bond signed by Monica Cisneros. *Id.*
- 22 ■ A \$25,000 unsecured bond signed by Francisco Javier Davalos. *Id.*

23 Mr. Miranda-Rivera is willing to co-sign the bonds offered by Ms. Cisneros and Mr. Davalos. *Id.*  
24 The parties agree there is no practical method of arranging a bond secured by the full value of  
25 Mr. Miranda-Rivera's property in Mexico.

26 **B. Summary of Parties' Arguments**

27 The government argues Mr. Miranda-Rivera should remain detained because he faces a  
28 substantial prison sentence and maintains strong ties to Mexico, as noted above. *See Opp'n at 7.*

1 The government theorizes that Mr. Miranda-Rivera could liquidate all his assets in Mexico and  
2 pay back his loved ones for the bonds they post after he absconds. *Id.* at 8. The government  
3 points to one case in which a court found the combined factors of having a prior criminal history,  
4 facing a lengthy prison sentence, having strong ties to Mexico, and hiding a significant amount of  
5 cash close to the total amount of bail set by the court established the risk of flight by a  
6 preponderance of the evidence. Opp'n at 6 (citing *United States v. Mendoza*, No. 12-4710, 2014  
7 WL 310799, at \*4 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2014)). Unlike the defendant in *Mendoza*, while  
8 Mr. Miranda-Rivera is facing a lengthy sentence, there is no indication he is hiding liquid assets  
9 and he does not have a history of prior convictions for serious crimes anything akin to the ones  
10 with which he is currently charged. Also unlike the defendant in *Mendoza*, there are no reports  
11 that Mr. Miranda-Rivera is planning an attempt to flee. *See id.* at \*2 (“[A] statement was made  
12 that the word on the street, if you will, was that the Defendant intended to flee to Mexico if he is  
13 released from custody.”).

14 In addition to arguing that Mr. Miranda-Rivera’s proposed release plan overcomes any  
15 risk of flight, the defense points to a significant number of cases in which defendants facing  
16 similar charges were granted pretrial release; in several of these cases the defendants were  
17 undocumented. *See generally* Suppl. Br., ECF No. 30. The release orders in most of these cases  
18 do not disclose the courts’ balancing of the various factors, particularized to a given defendant,  
19 that informed the ultimate decision to grant release. *Id.* (*see, e.g.*, *United States v. Gregory*  
20 *Thomas Phelan*, 2:13-cr-350, Order for Release, ECF No. 12; *United States v. Jesus Ivan Rendon*  
21 *Gutierrez*, 2:20-cr-019, Order for Release, ECF No. 19; *United States v. Yuliana Gaytan-Ignacio*,  
22 1:19-cr-025, Order Setting Conditions of Release, ECF No. 17). The general point that the nature  
23 of criminal charges and immigration status alone are not dispositive is well-taken, however.

24 Here, the court considers the individualized aspects of Mr. Miranda-Rivera’s case in light  
25 of the factors guiding the court’s decision on the pending motion.

26 **C. Discussion of Relevant Factors**

27 As explained below, after careful consideration, the court finds the relevant factors weigh  
28 in favor of release.

1           Mr. Miranda-Rivera is charged with maintaining an illegal marijuana grow site on federal  
2 property. While the primary charge and the others as well are serious, and one charge invokes a  
3 mandatory minimum sentence, the court tempers its consideration of the factual allegations  
4 supporting the charges given the presumption of innocence afforded Mr. Miranda-Rivera at this  
5 stage of his case. *Hir*, 517 F.3d at 1090. Mr. Miranda-Rivera's arrest while possessing a loaded,  
6 unregistered and unmarked pistol, is of concern, but the government does not argue this factor  
7 supports a possible danger to the community. Opp'n at 3, 6, 7 n.1. The government does point to  
8 statements Mr. Miranda-Rivera's co-conspirators have made against him and some photographic  
9 and video evidence not currently before the court. *Id.* at 7 n.1. Even without seeing this  
10 evidence, on balance, the court finds the nature of the charges Mr. Miranda-Rivera is facing  
11 weigh against release.

12           In considering Mr. Miranda-Rivera's history and characteristics, the court notes he  
13 reentered this country without authorization and has lived here for the past three years; he is  
14 currently seeking asylum. *See* Mot. at 5. He has substantial family ties and community ties here,  
15 primarily his girlfriend, sister, brother-in-law and other relatives; a number of these persons are  
16 prepared to post bond to secure his release, as reviewed above. *See* Mot. at 5–6. He also has  
17 similar close ties to Mexico, with family members still living there, including his minor children  
18 all of whom he supports and with whom he maintains weekly telephone contact. These factors  
19 would offset each other but for Mr. Miranda-Rivera's efforts to obtain asylum, which suggest he  
20 has a sincere desire to remain in this country. As of the date of the court's hearing on this motion,  
21 he was actively pursuing his matter in immigration court and had not abandoned his efforts. By a  
22 hair, the court finds these factors weigh in favor of granting release.

23           Mr. Miranda-Rivera has a degree in agricultural engineering. Mot. at 2, 5. Should he be  
24 released, however, there is no guarantee he would be granted work authorization or be able to  
25 obtain lawful employment, given his undocumented status; therefore he likely will need to rely on  
26 others to support him. In fact, his family and friends are willing to provide financial support; his  
27 girlfriend is prepared to offer him a place to live. Mot. at 12. The court can impose a condition  
28 of home detention, backed by location monitoring. Given that Mr. Miranda-Rivera has identified

1 a suitable place to reside and persons who will provide for him during release, this factor weighs  
2 slightly in favor of release.

3 Mr. Miranda-Rivera has no documented history of drug or alcohol abuse, and he denies  
4 any substance abuse issues. This aspect of his personal history does not weigh against release.

5 Mr. Miranda-Rivera has a sparse criminal history. He has no prior convictions. Mot. at 6.  
6 However, in 2019 he received a citation for driving while intoxicated in Texas, and failed to  
7 appear in court to answer the citation. Opp'n at 8. While he was removed from the country  
8 before he could appear, he has not attempted to resolve the matter since returning to the United  
9 States and is facing an outstanding warrant in the case. *Id.* As clarified at hearing, neither  
10 counsel believes he is likely to be arrested on that warrant if he is released to a residence in  
11 California. The defense acknowledges that Mr. Miranda-Rivera will need to resolve this matter at  
12 some point, when he is able. Given the lack of a prior serious felony history, but the prior driving  
13 citation, the court finds this information weighs slightly against release. The court can however  
14 require that, as a condition of pretrial release, Mr. Miranda-Rivera clear his citation in Texas.

15 On balance, the question of whether or not Mr. Miranda-Rivera poses a flight risk is a  
16 very close call. Given the presumption in light of the charges, the court finds the government has  
17 established a risk of flight by a clear preponderance of the evidence. Given the defendant's  
18 production of a robust release plan, the question then becomes whether the government has met  
19 its burden of persuasion to show "no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably  
20 assure the safety of any other person and the community . . . by clear and convincing evidence."  
21 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2). In considering whether the government has met this burden, the court  
22 bears in mind that "[d]oubts regarding the propriety of release should be resolved in favor of the  
23 defendant." *Motamedi*, 67 F.2d at 1406 (citations omitted). "To give effect to the principle that  
24 doubts regarding the propriety of release be resolved in favor of the defendant, the court is to rule  
25 against detention in close cases, applying a 'clear preponderance' test." *United States v. Chen*,  
26 820 F. Supp. 1205, 1208 (N.D. Cal. 1992) (citing *id.*). Here, the court finds that the doubts  
27 regarding whether Mr. Miranda-Rivera ought to be released should be resolved in his favor,  
28 applying the clear preponderance test.

1           The amount of bond Mr. Miranda-Rivera offers, including a meaningful amount of  
2 secured bond, is significant. As noted, four persons in addition to Mr. Miranda-Rivera are  
3 offering bonds totaling more than \$100,000. Additionally, Mr. Miranda-Rivera's willingness to  
4 submit to location monitoring weighs in favor of his release, given that this monitoring will track  
5 his movements and allow the court to know, through its Pretrial Services office, whether  
6 Mr. Miranda-Rivera is taking steps to flee.

7           The question of whether a suitable third party custodian is available has taken some time  
8 to answer, with significant efforts expended by the Pretrial Services Officer to confirm  
9 information provided by the defense. The court agrees with the Officer's determination that a  
10 placement with either of two possible custodians, Jose Mendoza or Javier Davalos, is not  
11 appropriate. Mr. Mendoza, who is in a relationship with Mr. Miranda-Rivera's mother and has  
12 only known Mr. Miranda-Rivera for a few months, does not have a sufficient history or  
13 relationship with him to support fulfilling all the responsibilities of a custodian. The details of the  
14 proposed placement with Mr. Davalos, namely a small rental where Mr. Miranda-Rivera would  
15 live with Mr. Davalos, have not been confirmed. The court finds, however, that Lorena Silva is  
16 able to serve as a third-party custodian, notwithstanding her pending U Visa application. The  
17 court is not aware of any authority requiring that a third-party custodian be a citizen or lawfully  
18 residing in the United States. Given that Ms. Silva is seeking the right to reside in this country  
19 through the legal process available to her, and has provided full information on her residence,  
20 employment and family members in the same community, the court finds she presents as  
21 sufficiently reliable to fulfill the custodial role.

22           Accordingly, the court grants Mr. Miranda-Rivera's motion and releases him on  
23 conditions as set forth below.

24 **IV. CONCLUSION**

25           Mr. Miranda-Rivera's motion to revoke the detention order is **granted**.

26           He shall be released to the third party custody of Irma Lorena Silva Mendoza, subject to  
27 standard conditions of pretrial release, as well as the special conditions of release attached to this  
28 order and incorporated herein. Prior to his release, Mr. Miranda-Rivera and Ms. Silva as third-

1 party custodian shall sign all the release paperwork provided by the Pretrial Services Officer.  
2 Also prior to his release, Mr. Miranda-Rivera shall post bond in the total amount of \$103,000 as  
3 follows:

- 4 ■ \$10,000 secured by cash posted by his brother-in-law, Carlos Elias Garcia Mendoza.
- 5 ■ A bond secured by the title to Monica Cisneros's vehicle, a black 2012 Honda Accord,  
6 with the value estimated at \$12,000.
- 7 ■ A bond secured by the vehicle co-owned by Lorena Silva and her brother Aureliano  
8 Silva Mendoza, a 2006 Nissan Titan, with the value estimated at \$6,000.
- 9 ■ A \$50,000 unsecured bond signed by Monica Cisneros.
- 10 ■ A \$25,000 unsecured bond signed by Francisco Javier Davalos.

11 Mr. Miranda-Rivera shall co-sign the bonds offered by Ms. Cisneros and Mr. Davalos.

12 This order resolves ECF No. 27.

13 IT IS SO ORDERED.

14 DATED: May 14, 2021.



CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE